powder produced from the stalactites was found to be 2·85. The lava is decidedly basic, as the quantity of silica determined analytically was 48·55 per cent. On some of the stalactites a thin layer of colourless crystals were recognised under the microscope. An examination of these incrusting crystals proved them to be selenite.

NOTES.

We are pleased to note that the Court of the Salters' Company have placed at the disposal of the City and Guilds of London Institute a grant of £150 a year, for founding one or more Fellowships for the encouragement of higher research in chemistry in its relation to manufactures. The Fellowships will be awarded by the Executive Committee of the Institute, and the amount of the grant attached to each will be determined by the Committee, with reference to the nature of the research, the time required to complete it, and the merits of the candidate. The Executive Committee will each year apply the sum provided by the Salters' Company to the award of Fellowships to British-born subjects, of a value not exceeding £150 (*a*) to students of the Institute who have completed a full three-years' course of instruction in the chemical department of the Central Technical College, or (*b*) to candidates duly qualified in the methods of chemical research in its relation to manufactures, without restriction as to age or place of previous study. A Fellowship may be renewed for a second and third year, but cannot be held by anyone for more than three years. The holders of the Fellowships will be required to devote their whole time to the prosecution of research, unless otherwise sanctioned by the Executive Committee. The researches will be carried out at the Institute's Central Technical College. Applications for Fellowships should be made in writing addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Institute, Gresham College, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., and should state the nature of the research proposed to be undertaken, and the qualifications of the candidate. The first award will be made early in the new year.

We notice with deep regret that Sir Charles T. Newton, K.C.B., the eminent archæologist, died on November 28.

Communication by telephone between Vienna and Berlin has just been opened. The length of the line is 410 miles.

Dr. S. Nawaschin has been appointed Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanic Garden at the University of Kiew; and Dr. K. Schilbersky Professor of Botany and Vegetable Pathology at the Hungarian Agricultural Institute, Buda-Pesth.

The editorship of the *Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Botanik*, vacant by the death of Dr. Pringsheim, has been accepted by Prof. Pfeffer, of Leipzig, and Prof. Strasburger, of Bonn. All communications should be addressed to the former of these. The *Jahrbücher* have been edited by Dr. Pringsheim since their commencement in 1857, and contain many important contributions to structural and physiological botany.

Dr. Philip Lenard, who was the late Prof. Hertz's assistant and *privat-docent* at the University of Bonn, has recently been appointed Extraordinary Professor of Physics in the University of Breslau. He has published a number of important investigations on cathode rays, phosphorescence, electrification of water-drops, and kindred subjects.

The Council of the British Institute of Public Health, realising the great and general interest which is at the present time taken in the question of the anti-toxic serum treatment of diphtheria, have made arrangements for a lecture to be given in the Examination Hall of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Victoria Embankment, on Friday, December 7, at 5 p.m. by Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, entitled "The Diagnosis and Anti-toxic Treatment of Diphtheria."

The second series of lectures given by the Sunday Lecture Society begins on Sunday afternoon, December 9, in St. George's Hall, Langham Place, at 4 p.m., when Mr. E. Neville Rolfe will lecture on "The Buried Cities of Campania." Lectures will be subsequently given by Mr. Wyke Bayliss, Prof. Marshall Ward, F.R.S., Prof. Vivian B. Lewes, Mr. Oswald Brown, Mr. Arthur Clayden, and Mr. Jas. Craven.

The following lecture arrangements have been made at the Royal Institution: Prof. J. A. Fleming, F.R.S., six lectures (adapted to a juvenile auditory) on the work of an electric current; Prof. Charles Stewart, twelve lectures on the internal framework of plants and animals; Mr. L. Fletcher, F.R.S., three lectures on meteorites; Dr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., two lectures on animism; Lord Rayleigh will also deliver six lectures. The Friday evening meetings will commence on January 18, when Prof. Dewar will deliver a discourse on phosphorescence and photographic action at the temperature of boiling liquid air. Succeeding discourses will probably be given by Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, Mr. Clinton T. Dent, Prof. A. Schuster, Prof. A. W. Rücker, Prof. Roberts-Austen, Prof. H. E, Armstrong, and Lord Rayleigh, among others.

Dr. Patterson, in a lecture before the Piscatorial Society, at the Holborn Restaurant this week, entitled "Salmon, Sea-trout, and Trout—What are they?" maintained that they were all varieties of one species, varying according to their environments. On the same evening an exhibition of this year's specimen fish was held by this Society in their museum at the Holborn.

At a meeting held at the Borough Road Polytechnic, on November 23, a London branch of the Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland was formed. It is thought that such a branch, with monthly meetings for discussion, for exhibition, and for exchange, cannot fail to be of advantage. The branch will in no way be a rival of the Malacological Society, but probably a feeder to it. The first ordinary meeting will be held on Thursday, January 10, 1895, at 7 p.m., in a room lent by the Governors of the Borough Road Polytechnic. The attendance of any conchologists in or near London will be welcomed at this meeting.

During the past few years the American Museum of Natural History, situated in Central Park, New York City, has grown very considerably. It suffers from the common complaint, however, of not having sufficient funds to devote to the enlargement of the collections, and this in a city where millionaires most do congregate. The report of the operations of the Institution last year shows that the opening of the museum on Sundays is greatly appreciated. Many important additions have been made to the various collections, the most noteworthy accessions being in the department of mammalian palæontology. Although only in the third year of its establishment, the collections in this department already equal in importance those secured by other institutions through many years of effort. The intention is to form a great collection to represent the evolution of the mammals of North America. Thus far the expeditions to the Rocky Mountain region have secured nearly one thousand five hundred specimens. Fifteen perfect skulls have been obtained from the Bridger Basin, Wyoming. The remains of monkeys, horses, tapirs, primitive rhinoceroses and rodents have also been obtained by the explorations under Dr. J. L. Wortman, and many of them are in an excellent state of preservation. The most notable specimen in the collection is a complete skeleton of a large Carnivore of the size of a tiger, and is said to be the most perfect specimen of the kind ever found. The total number of volumes in the library now exceeds twenty eight thousand. We sincerely hope that the citizens of New York will see that the usefulness of the Institution is not limited by the lack of means to acquire new and important material, and to provide proper accommodation for it. They must surely recognise that, even from a commercial point of view, the museum is of the highest value.

IN connection with our note last week, on the wreck of the *Falcon*, the steamer of the Peary expedition, and the loss of all on board, it ought to have been stated that the vessel, after landing the returning members of Mr. Peary's party, had sailed from St. John's with a cargo of coal, and that none of the exploring party, whose charter of the vessel terminated on their landing, were on board.

IN the *Geographical Journal* for December, Captain Mockler Ferryman describes and illustrates the glacier lake known as the Dæmme Vand, near the Hardanger Fiord, in Norway. The Rembesdal glacier at the head of the Simodal, stretches across and dams up a lateral valley in which the lake in question is formed. When during summer the ice-barrier gives way, as it occasionally does, floods of the most disastrous kind are produced in the Simodal. The Norwegian Government has determined to construct a tunnel through the rocks at the mouth of the lateral valley, through which the surplus water of the Dæmme Vand may be harmlessly drained when the level rises to a dangerous height.

CHEMICAL laboratories can now dispense with the wasteful and unpleasant installation for generating sulphuretted hydrogen, for we learn from *Industries and Iron* that liquid sulphuretted hydrogen is commercially obtainable. Although this gas is easily liquefied, the difficulties of manufacture in large quantities at an economic rate have prevented its introduction as a laboratory reagent. Messrs. Baird and Tatlock, who are the sole agents for this commodity, supply the liquid compressed into specially-prepared steel cylinders, each containing one pound of liquid, equal to about eleven cubic feet of gas at atmospheric pressure. Larger cylinders can also be had. In this compressed form, the gas has the advantage of being cleanly and always ready for use, and in those laboratories in which it is only occasionally required as a reagent, a cylinder ought to be included in the laboratory stock. Our contemporary announces that the same firm is about to place liquid chlorine and ethylene on the market.

FOR collections of Coleopterous, Lepidopterous and other insects, the nature of the pin for fastening the specimens is a question of great importance. Ordinary pins of brass, even though well tinned, frequently oxidise in the body of the insect, and eventually destroy the specimen. Black varnished pins are almost as bad, for the varnish soon cracks, leaving the metal exposed. Even plated pins do not appear to resist the action of the compounds developed in the body of the insect, though solid silver ones will. Dr. H. G. Knaggs introduced a bronze pin which has found favour among many entomologists; nevertheless, it is far from being a perfect fastener. In the December number of the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, he directs attention to a pin made from a nickel alloy by Messrs. Deyrolle, of Paris. This pin possesses great advantages over those generally used, and of which the metal basis is brass. It will probably be widely used by collectors, for its price need only be a little higher than that of an ordinary pin.

THAT the efficiency of acoustic fog-signals for purposes of navigation is as yet very doubtful, may be seen from a discussion appearing in *Hansa*. There are many peculiarities in the behaviour of sound, propagated over the surface of the sea from the coast, which require further scientific investigation. Mr. Arnold B. Johnson, author of "The Modern Lighthouse Service," gives it as a general rule, that in proceeding from the neighbourhood of the fog-signal apparatus out into the sea for about two miles a zone is entered in which the signal becomes inaudible. This zone has a width varying from one mile to a mile and a half. That this phenomenon is not confined to coast stations is evident from the fact that it was observed in the case of a station situated on a rock twenty miles from the nearest land. Several such zones are often produced when a steep cliff lies at the back of the signal station. The observations made on the coast of New England are fully borne out by those made at the mouths of the Elbe and Weser. Among the pilots of the German coast it is well known that the sound rockets fired on Heligoland are heard at distances sometimes exceeding twenty miles, become inaudible on approaching the island, and reappear in the immediate neighbourhood of the island. An altogether unexplained and apparently undiscussed phenomenon is that noticed in a specially marked manner in the fog-horn of the Weser lightship. When the sound commences it appears to proceed from a direction entirely different from that in which it dies away.

A SERIES of *Bulletins* of the Madras Government Museum has been commenced by the superintendent, Mr. Edgar Thurston ; and parts i. and ii., which have reached this country, contain much useful information upon the fisheries and marine zoology of the Presidency. Part i. contains a revised account of the superintendent's "Notes on the Pearl and Chank Fisheries of the Gulf of Manaar," and its subject matter is already known in great part to British students of "applied zoology." Part. ii., entitled "Note on Tours along the Malabar Coast," records a number of interesting observations in marine zoology made on the west coast of Madras. It is instructive to note that even there the natives have their fishery question. It is stated that formerly the sardines of the coast always arrived regularly, and remained throughout the season ; and the fishermen's belief is that they are at the present day frightened away by the numerous steamers which call at Cochin, and retire in search of a less disturbed spot. In addition to steamboat traffic ; noises in boats, ringing church bells, artillery practice, the erection of lighthouses, gutting fish at sea, using fish as manure, burning kelp, and the wickedness of the people, have been charged with being responsible for a falling off of the fish supply ; but, as Mr. C. E. Fryer has naïvely remarked, "of these alleged causes only the last, it is to be feared, has been, and is likely to be, a permanent factor in the case."

WE have received from the Rev. S. Chevalier, the second report of the Shanghai Meteorological Society. This number is entirely devoted to a notice of the typhoons of the year 1893, and a final chapter on the general tracks of the typhoons in the Chinese seas. The discussion of each storm is accompanied by diagrams showing the position of the centre at various dates ; several examples reported in the present work show that the bearing of the centre coincides with the direction of the swell of the sea, but further observations on that special point are required. The tracks of the typhoons have been classed (1) according to the times of their occurrence, and (2) according to the countries which they visit. The first month of the typhoon season is May, but the storms are of rare occurrence before July ; it is noticeable that they originate in different positions, and take somewhat different routes in different months. From the middle of September the typhoons do not reach Shanghai, but they occur further south for some months later. In dividing them according to localities, Father Chevalier distinguishes three classes, viz. Japan typhoons, China, and Cochin China typhoons.

THE *Report* of the Botanical Exchange Club of the British Isles for 1893, just received, contains a number of useful and interesting notes on critical and rare British species, the general *Rubus*, *Hieracium*, and *Potamogeton* coming in for a specially large share of attention. It is edited by Mr. Jas. Groves.

THE results of the meteorological observations made at the United States Naval Observatory during 1889, and the magnetic observations made at the same observatory during 1892, have just reached us. It would be to the advantage of science if the observations could be published without such a long delay.

THE twenty-first annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota has been received. It embraces statements relating to progress in the strictly geological portion of the Survey. Independent reports will be published upon the botanical and zoological departments of the work.

THE December number of the *Geological Magazine* contains an account of the life and work of the late Mr. William Topley, F.R.S., written by Mr. H. B. Woodward, and accompanied by a portrait of the deceased geologist. The memoir is a tribute to a life of unremitting labour in the cause of geology, and an expression of the high regard in which Mr. Topley is held by all who cherish his memory.

THE *Geographical Journal* this month gives prominence to a new feature in the way of short summaries of the most recent and trustworthy literature on parts of the world where public interest is concentrated for the time. The regions dealt with are the Waziri country and Madagascar, and in addition there are two special papers of considerable length on Eastern Asia—one by Mr. A. R. Agassiz, on the commercial resources of Manchuria; the other by Baron von Richthofen, on China, Japan, and Korea.

HITHERTO Brehm's well-known collection of works on natural history, in the Merveilles de la Nature series, published by MM. J. B. Baillière et Fils, Paris, has not comprised a volume on botany. This gap is now, however, to be filled by "Le Monde des Plantes," of which the first part has just appeared. The author of the work is Prof. Paul Constantin. There will be eight fasciculi altogether. When the work is completed its two volumes will run into fifteen hundred pages, and be embellished by two thousand illustrations. Particular attention is paid to the use of plants for food, and in medicine, industries, agriculture, and horticulture. The biological characters are also carefully treated. The work promises to be the best popular botanical work published in France, and therefore fittingly finds a place in Brehm's series on the wonders of nature.

MR. A. S. GHOSH has sent us a slender little pamphlet on "Pedal and Antipedal Triangles," being an attempt to investigate the laws of their evolution. (Calcutta: Patrick Press, 1894.) The primitive triangle is considered as obtained from the pedal triangle, and is called its antipedal triangle; so that what is sometimes called the excentric triangle is the antipedal of the primitive triangle. The whole of the pamphlet, which is a fairly neat piece of work, is merely a solution *in extenso* of a "ten-minute conundrum."

WE have received the *Proceedings* and *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year 1892 (vol. x.). The volume contains six papers in the section of mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences. Among these we notice one on the Mexican type in the crystallisation of the topaz, and another on observations of sun-spots at the McGill College Observatory. The section of geological and biological sciences contains the presidential address on the diffusion and sequence of the Cambrian faunas; and, among others, papers on the artificial propagation of marine food fishes and edible crustaceans, and on the correlation of early cretaceous floras in Canada and the United States.

AT the inaugural meeting of the fourteenth session of the Institution of Junior Engineers, held on November 16, Mr. Alexander Siemens gave some wholesome advice to young engineers and inventors. In the course of his address, he dispelled the fable about the circumstances which led to the invention of the steam engine. According to the popular version, Watt, as a small boy, saw the lid of a tea-kettle move up and down, when the water was boiling, and this suggested to him the construction of the steam engine. As a matter of fact, Watt made himself acquainted with what had been done before (a point altogether ignored in the popular version), and had to work very hard before he brought his invention to a successful issue. His example is typical of the true method of progress, and it may be said generally, that in order to approach a problem with the best prospect of success, it is necessary (1) to define, as accurately as possible, the want that exists, or the particular object that is to be attained; (2) to be well acquainted with the scientific principles which come into play; (3) to know how the want is met, or the object attained in practical life; (4) to find out what proposals have been made by others in the same or in a similar case. A careful attention to these requirements will prevent much disappointment and waste of energy. The records of the Patent Office show that one or more of these conditions is frequently ignored. A large class of inventors do not realise that a knowledge of scientific principles would be an assistance in their efforts; or if they study science at all, they think they can acquire the necessary knowledge by a short study, and without much trouble.

A NOTE concerning the synthesis of the chlorides of carbon C_2Cl_4 and C_2Cl_6, during the preparation of carbon tetrachloride by the chlorination of carbon disulphide at low temperatures, is communicated to the *Berichte* by Prof. Victor Meyer. It is a well-known fact that at a red heat the vapour of carbon tetrachloride is dissociated, a portion of the chlorine being liberated and the two chlorides above mentioned being produced. It now appears that this change occurs to some extent at temperatures but slightly elevated above the ordinary. At the chemical works of Messrs. Müller and Dubois, near Mannheim, carbon tetrachloride is manufactured in large quantities by the chlorination of carbon disulphide at temperatures between 20° and 40°. Each operation is allowed to proceed for several days, and the completion is indicated when the liquid has become deeply coloured owing to the formation of sulphur dichloride, S_2Cl_2. The carbon tetrachloride is then distilled off, leaving the chloride of sulphur behind. Upon rectification of the carbon tetrachloride a quantity of a higher boiling oil is obtained, the nature of which Prof. Meyer has investigated. Upon fractionation it separates into three constituents, carbon tetrachloride CCl_4, the liquid chloride analogous to ethylene C_2Cl_4, and the solid chloride C_2Cl_6, the so-called perchlorethane. Excellent crystals of the latter compound are at once obtained practically pure. That a real synthesis of these two latter compounds occurs during the manufacture of carbon tetrachloride at so low a temperature as 20°–40°, is proved by the fact that the carbon disulphide employed is found to be quite pure, except for a mere trace of dissolved free sulphur. Prof. Meyer considers that the two chlorides are produced in accordance with the equations:

$$2CS_2 + 10Cl = C_2Cl_6 + 2S_2Cl_2,$$
$$2CS_2 + 8Cl = C_2Cl_4 + 2S_2Cl_2.$$

THE atomic weight of bismuth has been re-determined by Prof. Schneider, of Berlin, and the result is remarkable as once more affording exactly a whole number, 208, as the relative weight of an elementary atom compared with the atom of hydrogen. The relative weight of this particularly heavy atom was determined so long as forty-three years ago by Prof. Schneider, and the value obtained was identical with that which is now afforded. Eight years after Prof. Schneider's first determination, Dumas published the results of a number of atomic weight determinations, among them being that of bismuth, to which he assigned the value 210. From that time, 1859, until 1883, Dumas' value came to be generally accepted, although no doubt his method was by no means so little open to objection as that employed by Prof. Schneider. However, in 1883 Marignac took up the subject, and as the result of determinations carried out with the thoroughness for which he was remarkable, the number 208·16 was obtained, thus substantiating the work of Prof. Schneider. More recently Classen has obtained a higher result, 208·9, by an electrolytic method, and Prof. Schneider has undertaken a further series of determinations with the view of testing certain suggestions of Prof. Classen regarding possibility of error in his former estimations. The method is based upon a comparison of the equivalent relation of metallic bismuth to bismuth trioxide. The final result obtained, if O = 16, is 208·05, and the greatest divergence from this number among the whole of the individual values is only 0·21. Prof. Schneider's original work, and likewise that of Marignac, is thus confirmed, and bismuth must now be added to the rapidly growing list of elements whose atomic weights are represented by whole numbers.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Sykes's Monkey (*Cercopithecus albigularis*, ♂) from West Africa, presented by Mr. J. H. Prestwich; a Mozambique Monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*, ♂) from East Africa, presented by Mr. C. O. Gridley; a Leopard (*Felis pardus*) from Southern India, presented by Mr. John Christie; two Spotted Eagle Owls (*Bubo maculosa*) from South Africa, presented by Mr. R. A. Langford; an Antipodes Island Parrakeet (*Cyanorhamphus unicolor*) from Antipodes Island, seven South Island Thrushes (*Turnagra crassirostris*) from South Island, New Zealand, presented by Sir Walter L. Buller; two Canary Finches (*Serinus canarius*), four —— Frogs (*Rana*, sp. inc.) from Madeira, four Dwarf Chameleons, (*Chamæleon pumilus*) from South Africa, presented by Mr. H. Bendelack; a Rhomb-marked Snake (*Psammophylax rhombeatus*) from South Africa, presented by Mr. J. E. Matcham; an Arctic Fox (*Canis lagopus*) from the Arctic Regions, deposited; four Nutcrackers (*Nucifraga caryocactes*), European, purchased; sixteen Deadly Snakes (*Trigonocephalus atrox*), born in the Gardens.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

THE NEW COMET.—The comet of which the discovery was announced in the last number of NATURE is likely to prove a very interesting object. A communication from Prof. Krueger informs us that Dr. Berberich, who is probably in possession of ephemerides of the lost comets depending on various dates of perihelion passage, has noticed the coincidence in the position of this comet at the first observation with that which De Vico's comet of 1844 can assume. It will be remembered that it was this same astronomer who conjectured from somewhat similar grounds the identity of Holmes' comet with that of Biela. But the conjecture in this case seems to be better founded, for elements computed by Dr. Leuschner show a decided similarity with those of De Vico, as computed by the late Dr. Brunnow from the 1844 observations. Seeing that the comet has undergone some fifty years' perturbations since that time, and that the present elements are founded on the observations of but three consecutive days, and can only be considered as roughly approximate, we must be prepared for some considerable deviation.

	Leuschner's elements of Swift's comet.		Brunnow's elements of De Vico's comet.	
	°	′	°	′
Long. of perihelion ...	291	48	342	30
,, nodes ...	43	4	63	49
Inclination	3	16	2	55
Minimum distance ...	1·4703		1·1864	

De Vico's comet has not been seen since 1844, though, with a period of approximately five and a half years, nine returns have occurred, and when the perihelia fall in the autumn, the comet is fairly favourable for observation. There is extant, it is true, an observation of a nebula by Goldschmidt in May 1855, which he thought might have reference to the comet, but Brunnow could not reconcile it with the computed path, and it is usually believed that the comet disappeared after observation in 1844. But Le Verrier and Brunnow both thought that the comet of 1678 was identical with that of 1844, and if this be the case it would seem that the comet might be subject to fluctuations of brilliancy, which would explain the fact of its passage through perihelion without notice.

Further, a similarity between the elements of Finlay (1886 VII.) and De Vico has been noticed, and the agreement between those of the present comet and Finlay's is probably more marked than with De Vico. Tisserand's well-known criterion of identity does not favour the supposition that De Vico and Finlay are one and the same comet, since a very considerable perturbative effect would have to be attributed to the action of Mars. It would seem, therefore, more probable that several comets are moving in approximately the same orbits than that we have to do with the actual return of a comet lost for so long a period as De Vico's. But under any circumstances, seeing that the comet is diminishing in brilliancy, it is of the utmost importance to secure observations as early and as long as possible, since upon the accurate determination of the orbit several important questions may finally rest. The following positions are given in the ephemeris received from Kiel:—

1894.	R.A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. °	′
Dec. 6	23	2	52 ...	−7	50·9
,, 7	23	5	40 ...	−7	31·1

THE SPECTRUM OF MARS.—Prof. W. W. Campbell has lately brought together all the observations of the spectrum of Mars, and discussed them in connection with the telluric spectrum and with his own observations made during the past summer. (*Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, vol. vi. No. 37.) He concludes as follows:—

(1) The spectra of Mars and the Moon, observed under favourable and identical circumstances, seem to be identical in every respect. The atmospheric and aqueous vapour bands which were observed in both spectra appear to be produced wholly by the elements of the Earth's atmosphere. The observations, therefore, furnish no evidence whatever of a Martian atmosphere containing aqueous vapour.

(2) The observations do not prove that Mars has no atmosphere similar to our own; but they set a superior limit to the extent of such an atmosphere. Sunlight coming to the Earth *via* Mars passes twice either partially or completely through his atmosphere. If an increase of 25 to 50 per cent. in the thickness of our own atmosphere produces an appreciable effect, a possible Martian atmosphere one-fourth as extensive as our own ought to be detected by the method employed.

(3) If Mars has an atmosphere of appreciable extent, its absorptive effect should be noticeable especially at the limb of the planet. Prof. Campbell's observations do not show an increased absorption at the limb. This portion of the investigation greatly strengthens the view that Mars has not an extensive atmosphere.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held in the apartments of the Society at Burlington House on St. Andrew's Day, November 30. The auditors of the Treasurer's accounts having presented their report, the Secretary read the lists of Fellows elected and deceased since the last anniversary meeting. The qualification of the new Fellows on the home list were given in NATURE of May 17 (vol. l. p. 55). The new Fellows